

A1 (c) contacting the effluent of step (b) with a cation exchange resin to obtain a cation exchange effluent that comprises IgG4 essentially free of other IgG subtypes.

Please add new claims 5-13.

5. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said plasma is plasma obtained from an immune donor.

6. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said anion exchange resin is a DEAE Sepharose® resin.

7. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein said cation exchange resin is a CM-Sepharose® resin.

8. (New) The method of claim 1, further comprising the steps of:

(d) adding NaCl to a final concentration of 0.03 to 0.05 M NaCl;

(e) filtering the solution of step (d);

(f) centrifuging the filtrate of step (e);

(g) freezing the supernatant of step (f);

(h) thawing the frozen supernatant of step (g);

(i) adding a monosaccharide or disaccharide to the thawed supernatant of step (h) to a final osmolarity of between 0.22 to 0.35 OsM;

(j) filtering the solution of step (i);

(k) freezing the filtered solution of step (j);

(l) thawing the frozen solution of step (k); and

(m) lyophilizing the solution of step (l).

9. (New) The method of claim 8, wherein said monosaccharide is lactose.

N 10. (New) A method of treating a patient envenomated by the sting of an insect sting comprising:

administering a composition comprising IgG4 essentially free of other IgG subtypes to a patient envenomated by an insect sting.

N 11. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein said insect is selected from the group consisting of: flying insects, bees, honey bees, killer bees, wasps, hornets, yellow jackets, and the hymenoptera.